

Evaluating the Potential for CO₂ Sequestration in Coal Beds in the Alberta Basin, Canada

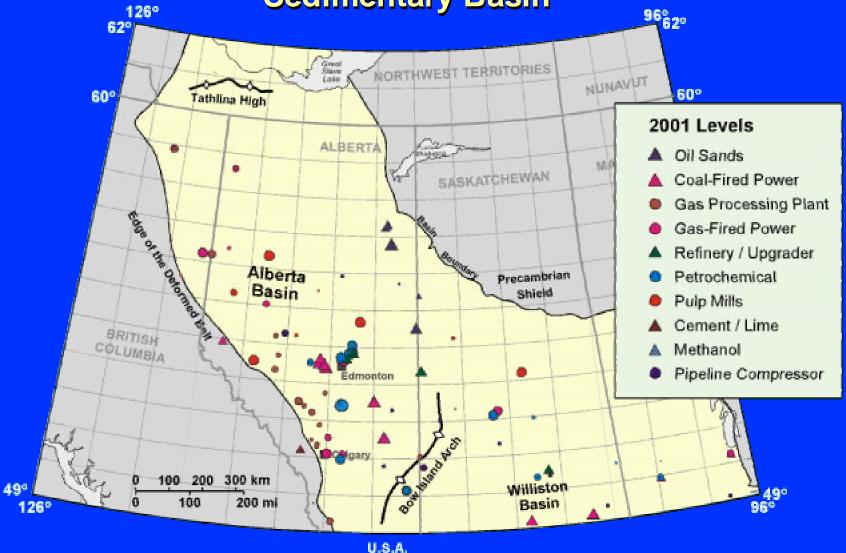
Stefan Bachu and Andrew Beaton



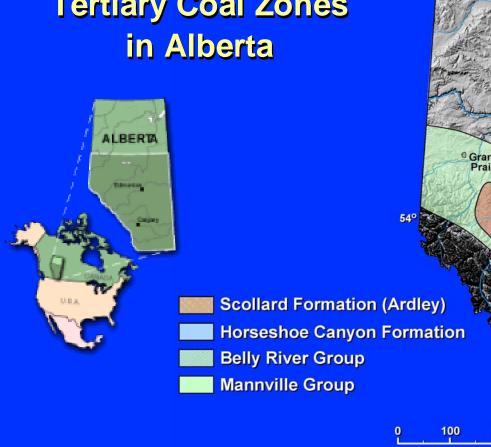
Alberta Geological Survey
Alberta Energy and Utilities Board

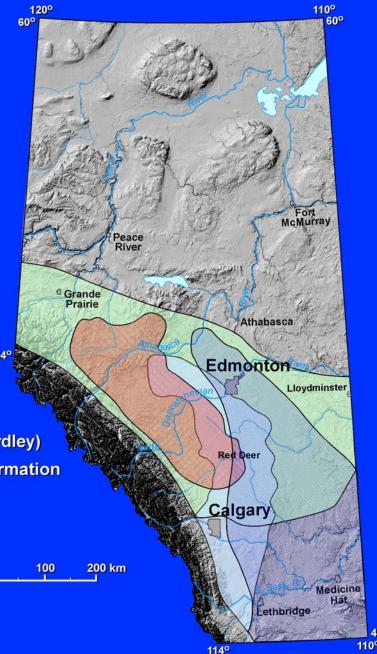


Major CO₂ Sources in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin



Extent of Cretaceous and Tertiary Coal Zones





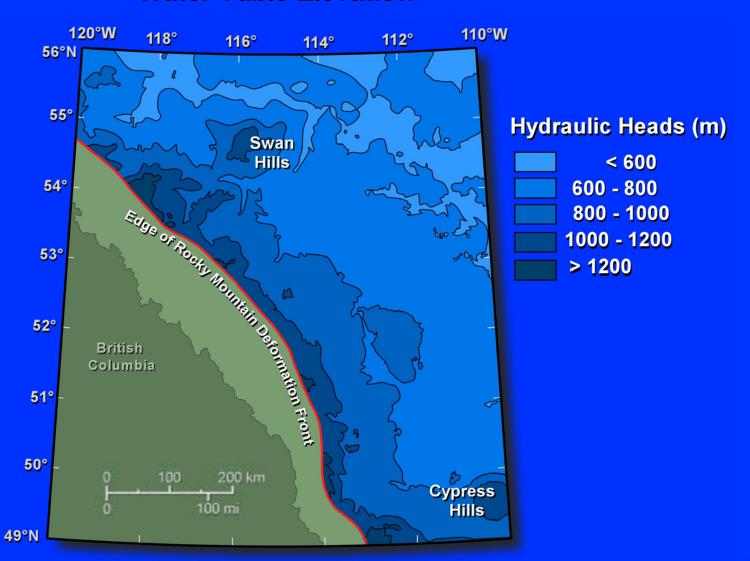


Coal-Bearing Strata in the Alberta Basin



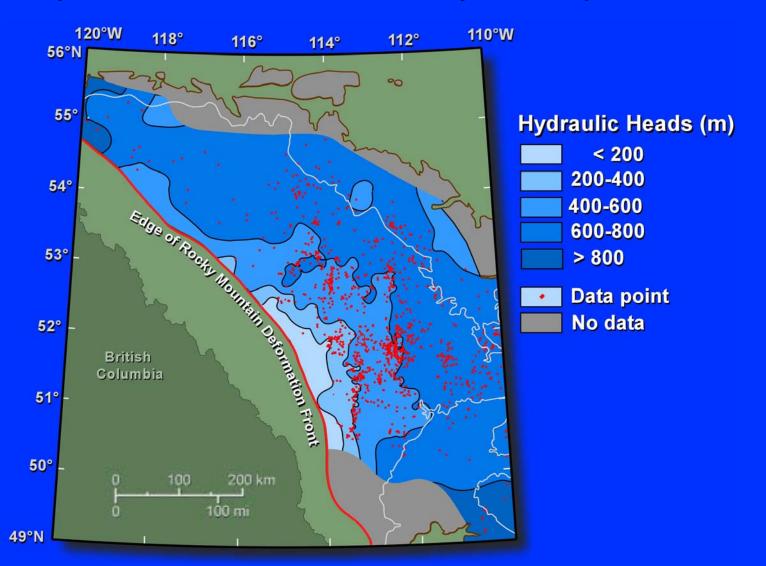


Water Table Elevation





Hydraulic Heads in the Basal Belly River Aquifer





Characteristics of Cretaceous and Tertiary Coal Beds in the Alberta Basin

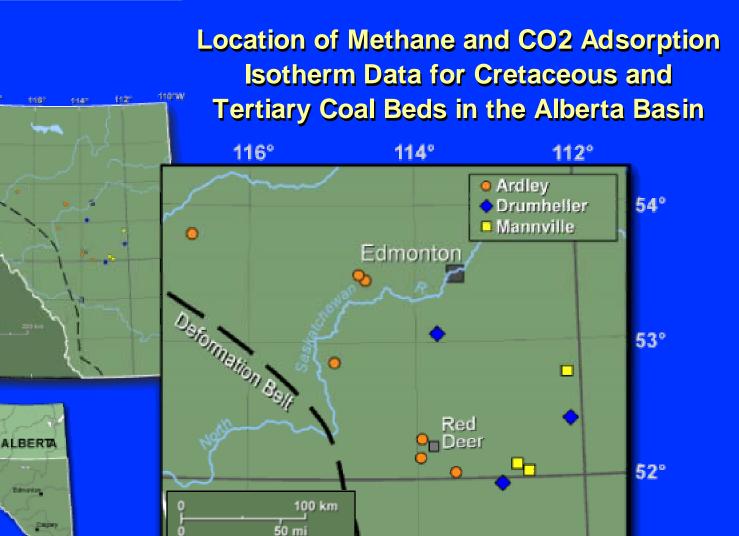
Group or Formation	Coal Zone	Depth Range (m)	Thickness (m)	Net Pay (m)	Thickest Seam (m)	Rank	Temp. (°C)	Pressure (MPa)	Water Salinity (g/l)
Scollard	Ardley	0 - 900	30 - 200	6 - 21	5	subbit. to HVB-C	5 - 35	0.1 - 9	0.5 - 3
Horseshoe Canyon	Carbon- Thompson	0 - 1100	10 - 40	2 - 3	2	HVB-C			0.5 - 7.5
Horseshoe Canyon	Drumheller	0 - 1300	20 - 200	2 - 18	4	subbit. to HVB-C	5 - 62	0.1 - 10	0.5 - 7.5
Belly River	Lethbridge	100 - 1600	10 - 30	1 - 3	1	subbit. to HVB-B	5 - 62	0.1 - 12	0.5 - 13
Belly River	Taber	200 - 600	10 - 40	1 - 6	2	HVB-C			1 - 17
Belly River	McKay	300 - 1700	10 - 30	1 - 5	2	subbit. to HVB-C	5 - 65	0.1 - 14	1 - 17
Mannville	Mannville	500 - 3000	20 - 150	2 - 14	7	subbit. to HVB	15 - 124	4.9 - 29	5 - 160

Subbit. = Subbituminous

HVB-C = high volatile bituminous C rank

HVB-B = High volatile bituminous B rank

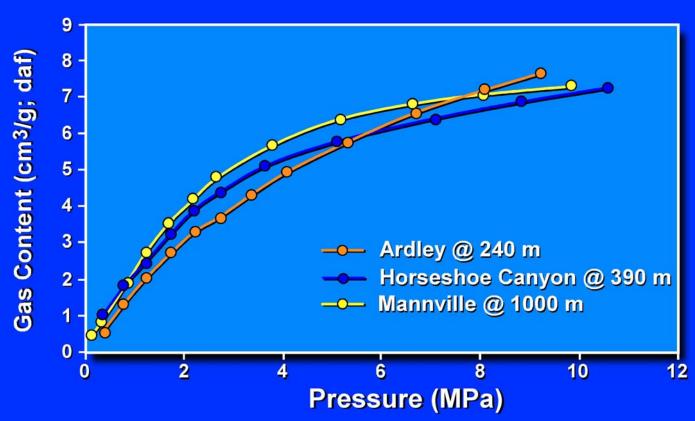






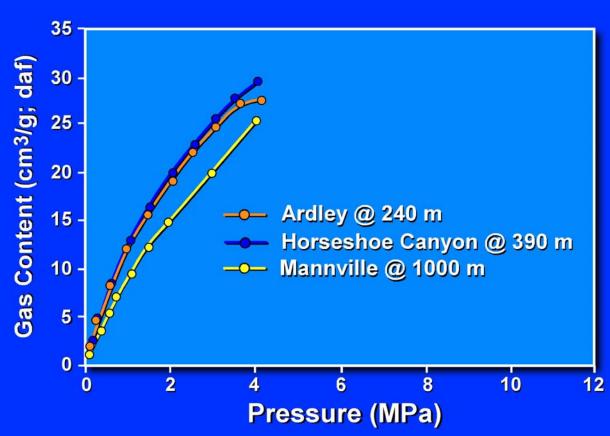


Methane Adsorption Isotherms for Cretaceous and Tertiary Coals in the Alberta Basin



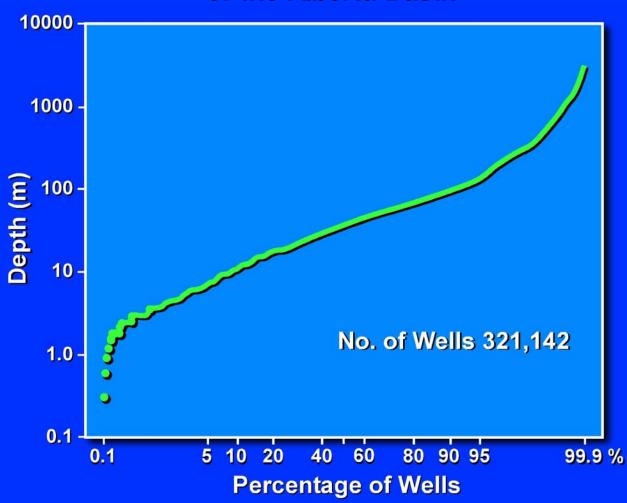


CO₂ Adsorption Isotherms for Cretaceous and Tertiary Coals in the Alberta Basin





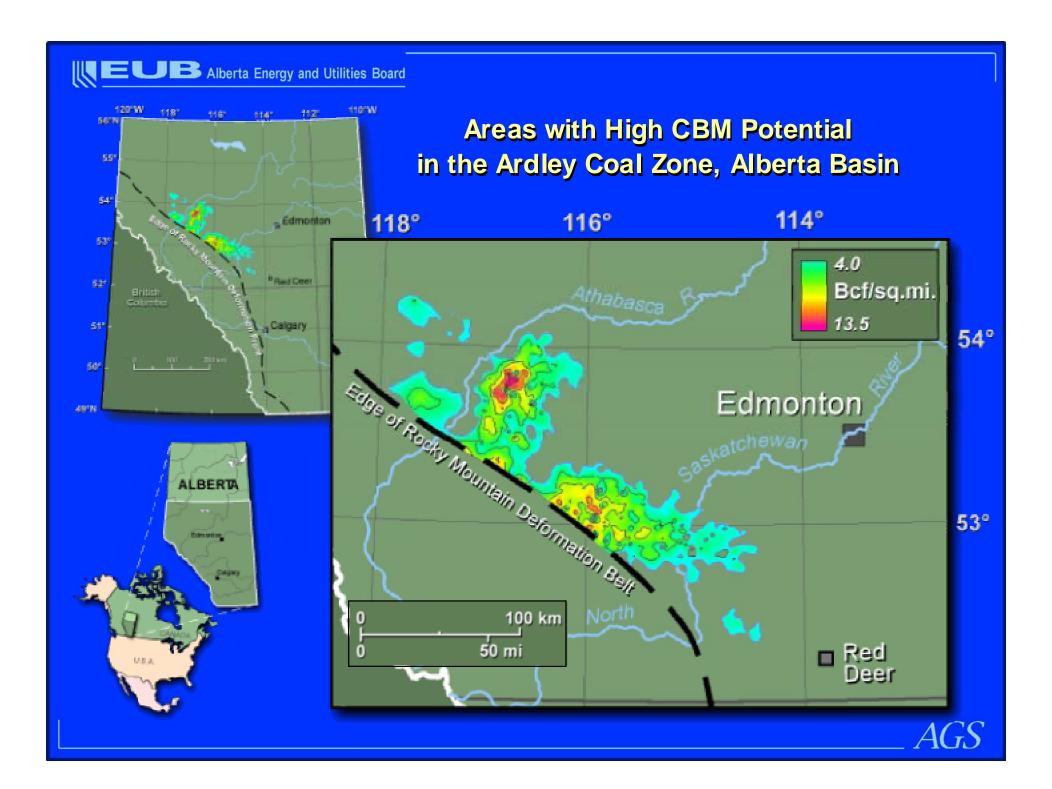
Depth of Water Wells in the Coal Bearing Plains Region of the Alberta Basin

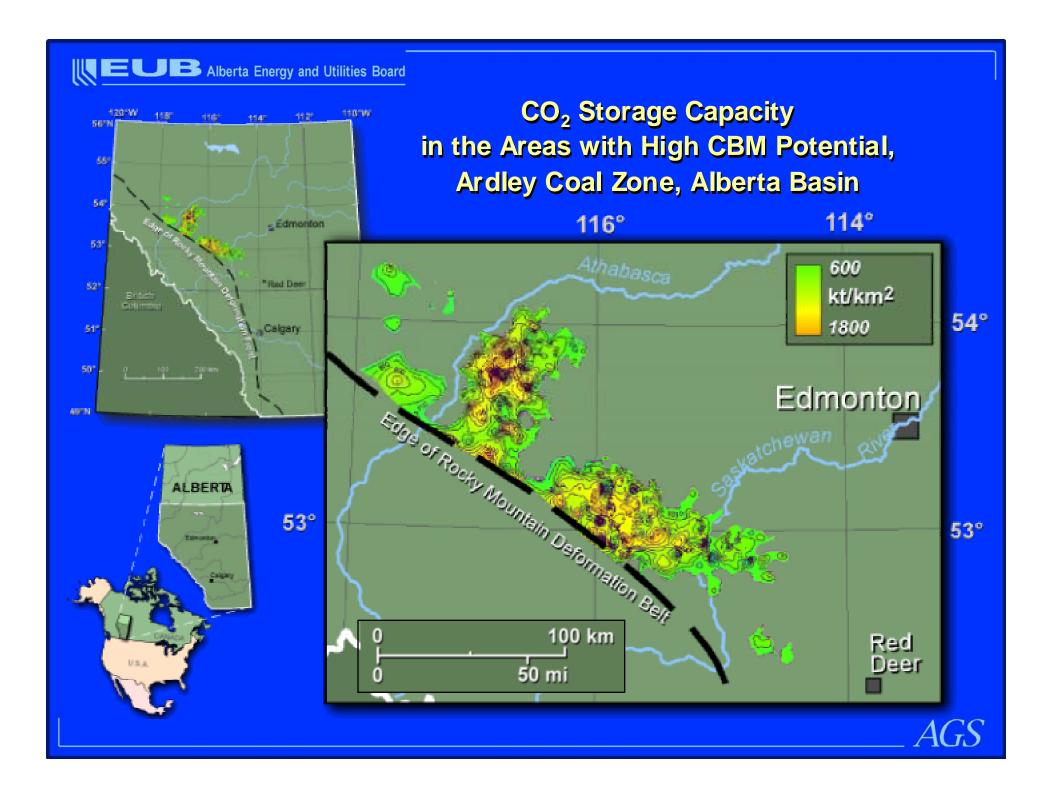


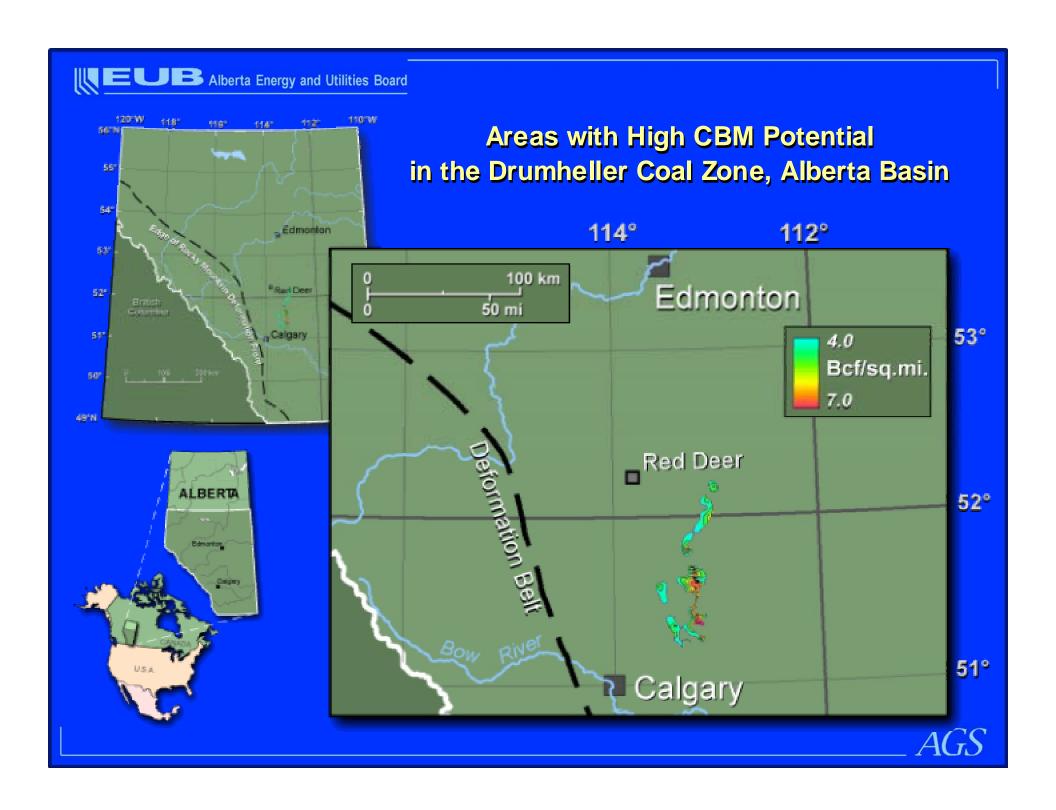


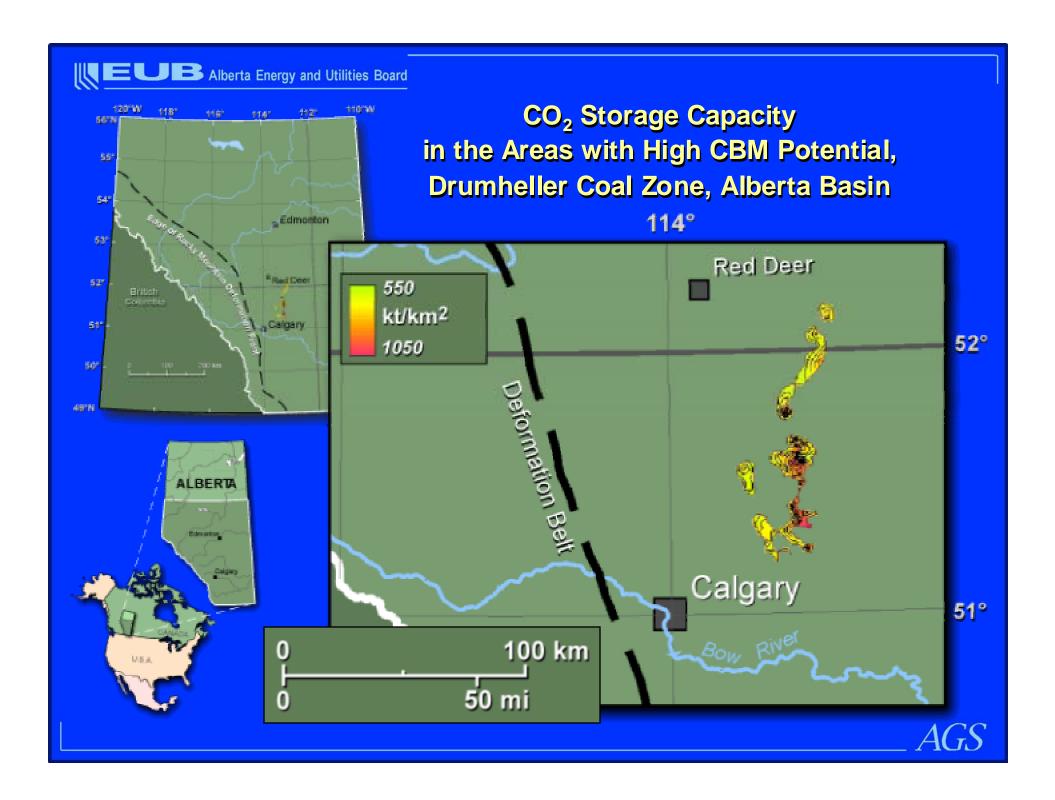
Capacity Calculations

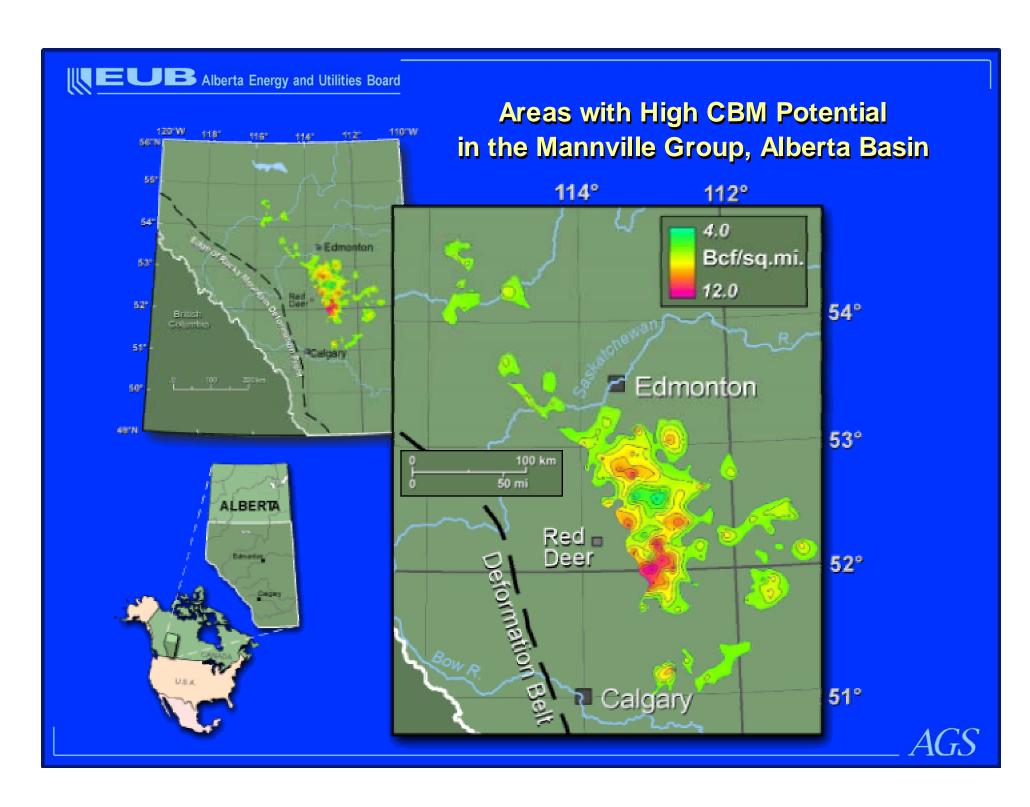
- Depth between 300 m and 1500 m m
- Based on coal thickness and tonnage
- Based on actual coal bed pressure and temperature distributions
- Based on CH₄ and CO₂ adsorption isotherms for each coal bed

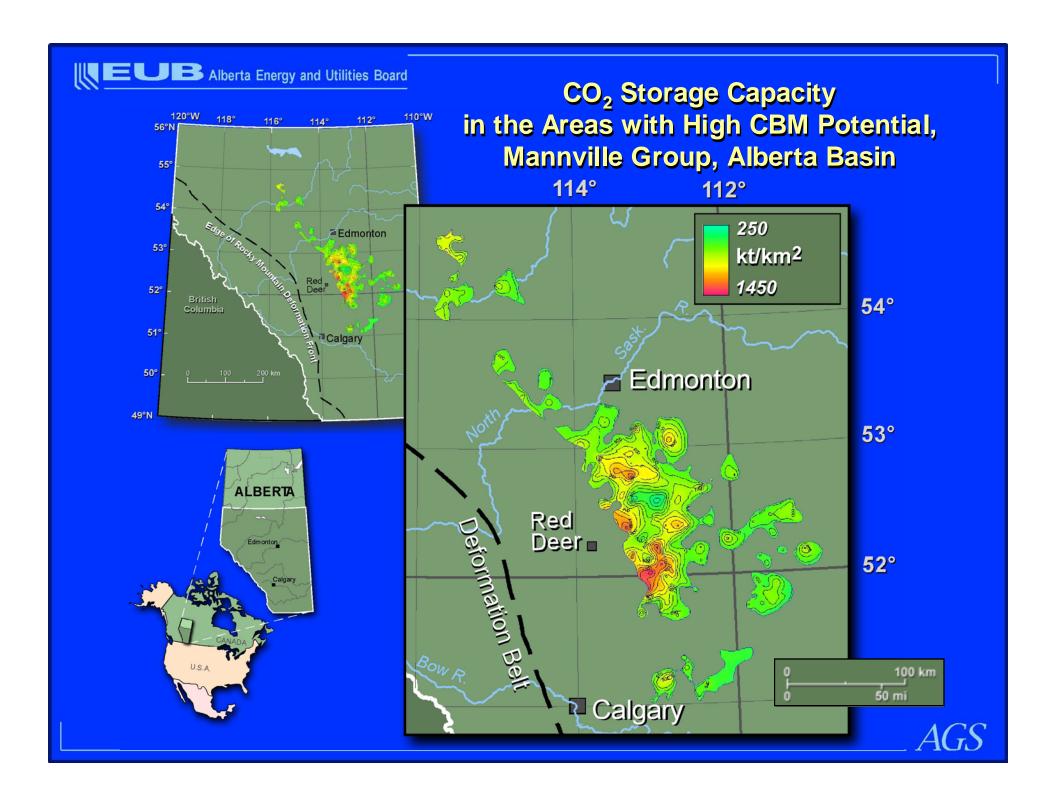












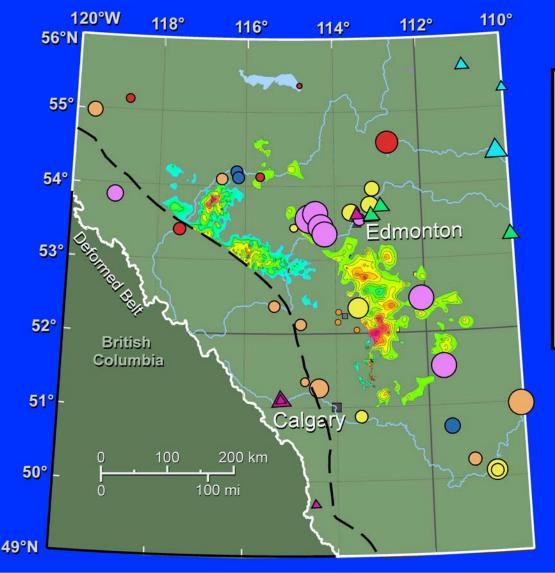


CBM and CO₂ Storage Capacity in Areas with High CBM Potential in Coal Beds in the Alberta Basin

Coal Zone	Area (1000 km²)	CBM Cap Bcf/sq.mi		CO ₂ Capa Mt/km ²	city Gt
Ardley	10.36	4 - 13.5	22.5	600 - 1800	9.9
Drumheller	0.76	4 - 7	1.3	550 - 1050	0.5
ellivnnælll	18.35	4 - 12	34.8	250 - 1450	12.5



Major CO₂ Sources and Areas with High CBM Potential and CO₂ Storage Capacity in Coal Beds in the Alberta Basin



CO₂ Sources

- O Power Generation
- △ Oil Sands
- Petrochemical
- Gas Processing
- ▲ Refining or Upgrader
- Pipeline compressors
- **△** Cement or Lime
- Newsprint or Pulp Mill



Summary and Conclusions - 1

- Cretaceous and Tertiary coals in the Alberta basin are found at depths ranging from surface to 3000 m
- Shallow coals are normally pressured, deep coals are increasingly under-pressured (below hydrostatic)
- Shallow coals are saturated with low-salinity water, some deep coals are saturated with gas (dry coals), and deeper coals are saturated with high-salinity brines



Summary and Conclusions - 2

- Coals vary in rank from Sub-bituminous C to High Volatile Bituminous B
- CO₂ adsorption capacity is up to 6 times higher than that of methane
- Areas with high CBM potential (> 4 Bcf/sq.mi) and CO₂ storage capacity are found in central and western Alberta, relatively close to major CO₂ sources
- Ultimate CBM potential and CO₂ storage capacity in these areas are estimated at 48 Tcf methane and 23 Gt CO₂